HOR-HAGIDGAD.

An ESSAY

UPON,

An HAPPY DEPARTURE

Occasioned

By the DECEASE of the Valuable

Mr. WILLIAM WALDRON

Late Pastor to one of the Churches in

BOSTON;

Who Departed, Sept. 11. 1727.

By Cotton Mather, D. D. and F. R. S.

Laudandus nobis est, Partim in Esemplum presentis Ævi et futuri; Partim ne cum Corpore Memoriam quoque illius, aut cum Amico Amicitiam Extulisse dicamur.

Vorstij Or. Fun. pro Cunzo.

BOSTON:

Printed for S. Gerrish, S. Kneeland, N. Belling, and B. Love, 1727.

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The Hopes of our FLOCKS,

My YOUNGER BRETHREN

In the

Evangelical MINISTRY.

My dear BRETHREN.

UR Ascended REDEEMER in conferring His Gifts upon His Churches, does therein Spargere Missilia, and scatter Medals, like an Exalted King at his Coronation, or Conquering Prince making a Triumphal Entry. From the Sacred Oracles, which have told us of this Illustrious Matter, it is to be understood, that Well-Qualified Ministers and Publishers of the Gospel, are the Medals, which the Holy One of the Lord, the Victor rious One, does cast about, that His Churches may fieze upon them. Now, 'tis to be Expected, that the Medals have on them the Image of the Illustrious LORD who disperses them; that is to say, That the Preachers of the Gospel, should have the Image of their SAVI-OUR, very conspicuous on them; and be Followers of the GOOD ONE, in being Full of Goodness; and be so Engaged in the constant and stedy Views of HIM. and of His Glory, as to be Changed into the same Image from Glory to Glory.

Such Valuable Gifts have the Churches of NEW-ENGLAND often seen, in their YOUNG MINIS-TERS; Yea, and such they do at this Day see, in very many of the YOUNG MINISTERS, wherewith Heaven has Favoured them, and Envished them. And one way to produce more such, is to put the Survivers and the Succeeders, in mind of what has appear'd Laudable in such, while they lived; and, employ their Death for the Excitation and Stimulation of the Living.

It is among the Things hard to be understood, in the Divine Providence, and one of those Things whereof it says, What I do, thou knowest not Now, but thou shalt know Hereaster: That so many YOUNG MINISTERS, and some of them very Bright ones, have not been suffered to continue, by reason of Death. How have they shone in their string upward! The pleas'd Spectators of their growing Lustre have promis'd themselves to Rejoice in their Light for more than a little Season. But all at once, They go out; and they sall down in the huge Heap of Humane Ashes.

Whatever else may be the meaning of the Divine Providence in so dark and sad a Dispensation, the Acute Gentleman who makes the Funeral Oration upon the Death of the Learned Cunaus, has a pious Remark upon it; That whatever may be the Arcana Imperii in ordering of it, he cannot see the early Death any Eminently Useful or Hopeful Persons, but — [toties fere Iratum sceleribus nostru Numen crederem, ac panaid loco nobu irrogari:] he apprehended the Wrath of GOD, therein punishing the Sins of them that have such Blessings taken from them. It is not every Minister, who reaches to the Years of that good Man, Mr. John St. Nicolas, who Dedicated his, History of Baptism, to the Governours and Ministers of NEW-ENG-LAND, with declaring himself a most affectionate Sympathizer in the Joss and Fears and Sorrows of the Planta:

Plantation, and who continued ferving of His Lord;

until he was Ninety five Years of Age.

Of them whom the Afteriols in our Catalogue of Graduates have diffinguished as, Cadentia Sydera, how many shall we find setting before ever they reach'd their Meridian! Many Years ago I had occasion in one SERMON, which I Entituled, Vigilantias, to do my part in my poor and mean way for the Embalming of SEVEN worthy YOUNG MINISTERS, all of which Expired within a little while of one another. And now again, I might commemorate more than TWICE SEVEN such, among which, an HOLBROOK, and a WALTER, and a STANTON, for whom a pramature Mortality, within a sittle while, has turned the Raised Expediations of our Churches into Humbling Lamentations.

Our WALDRON is one of these; who besides his other Qualifications, had this to Recommend him; That he was one Entirely in the Sentiments, which the Memorable MATTHEW HENRY, express'd a few Minutes before he died; A Life spent in the Service of GOD, and communion with Him, is the most comforta-

ble Life, that any can live in the World.

In the several Times of Prayer which the United Ministers of BOSTON kept on the behalf of their sick Friend, with satisfaction I observed how agreeably and pathetically, all they whose Age was the nearest unto Hu, did in their Excellent Prayers, cry mightily unto GOD, that the Case of this their Brother, might have an Holy and Potent Insluence upon them, to render them Diligent, and Vigilant, and Abundant in the work of the Lord, and quicken their Dispatch of what their Hand sinds to do.

It was my Observing the lively Tenour of their Addresses to Heaven on this Occasion, that has now put me upon Addressing of YOU, with most Affectionate Remonstrances and Remembrances, of what such a A 2

Desib does livelily and loudly call both Old and Young

unto-

Jerom, in his Book, De vitis patrum, relates that Father Copres, beholding a fick Brother afraid of Dying, said, My Son, why art thou so unready and unwilling to go? [Accusatrix, uti video, Ignaviæ tuæ tecum pergit conscientia] I doubt thou carriest away with thee, a Conscience which accuses thee of Slothfulness in the Discharge of thy Ministry, that can't be answer'd for. That we may be so Ready and Willing to go, as our dear Waldron was, I now bring HIM in, to awaken the Concern of his Brethren, that in the Discharge of their Ministry, they may have the Testimony of their Conscience, that they have been hard at work for their Glorious LORD, and

have used all good Fidelity.

My Brethren; A glorious CHRIST has committed His Flocks into your Hands; and the LORD of HOSTS, who orders the Dimensions as well as the other Circumstances of the Worsbipping Assemblies, which are peculiarly the HOSTS of the LORD, has order'd fome of them to be but little, little Flocks; yet they are fuch as the SON of GOD, (who is GOD) has Bought with His own Blood, & are well worthy of Your Sweat, and of all the pains that you can bestow upon them. The Gracious Henry Dent, one of the Ministers which the Infamous Bartholomew-Alt had filenced, walked every week Winter and Summer, more than Four Miles, to preach to about Twenty poor People; and tho' he had very little for his pains, he cheerfully faid, He that fets me to work will pay me my Wages. Our Father Jacob, could give this Report of his attendence on the Flocks of Laban; In the Day-time I was consumed with Heat, and in the Night with Frost, and my Sleep departed from my Eyes. But is there any Comparison between the Flocks of 2 Laban, and the Flocks of our SAVIOUR? Certainly. These deserve all that we can Do, or Bear for them! Our 7. Dike in his, Caveat for Archippus, has well expressed it; For a Man to spend bis Body in the work of the Ministry, I hold it the next Degree of Honour to the Crown

of Martyrdom.

You will with the Eye-Service of CHRIST-pleafers. exceedingly Realize it and Confider it, That you have your Masters-Eye always upon you; and that you are at work for a Glorious LORD who declares from Heaven to you, I know thy Works and thy Service and thy Patience; and will not Forget the Labour of your love unto HIM. You therefore will give your selves anto Reading, that from the Treasures wherewith nothing but much Study will furnish you, there may be well-studied Sermons ever prepared and presented for your Offerings to the LORD; and you may not only feed them with Knowledge, but also do it with Understanding, and so Intelligibly as to be well understood by them: Aiming, as one fays, rather to make your People Scholars, than to prove that you yourfelves are Scholars: But aiming at the same time, to be not only shining Lights, but also burning Ones, and move the Affections of your People, as well as to help their Understandings. In so doing, you will watchfully diftinguish the several conditions to be accommodated, that so the whole Houshold may have a suitable Food, in the due season there-And in your Prayers also, you will teach them to pray, and contrive in the most Efficacious mannet, to pray down into them the Graces of the New Creature. and pray them into the Duties of a Godly and a Sober and Righteous Life. In your Pastoral Visits you will Exbort, and Comfort, and Charge every one of them, as a Father doth bis Children. You will enquire into their fate, and will tender your Best Advice unto them, and will disperfe the favoury Books, which may leave the Salt of Truth among them. You will often have your Thoughts upon that Question, What further Service may 1 de for the dear People, whom I am to feed in the strength of the Lords Yea, rarely be with any of them, without Thinking,

What fentence you may let fall, that may be worth remem-

bring with them.

ac .

In a Word, The adding of one Soul to the Myffical Body of your SAVIOUR by your Ministry, and the gaining of one Soul to be your Grown when you meet fuch an one in the City of GOD; This you will effeem. a much Better Thing, than if the Richest Farm in the Countrey were bestow'd upon you.

But I may not leave it unmentioned. That one Thing which our Churches much depend upon, is, That their Servants are true Men, and that you will not prove Treacherous to them, in Deferting those principles of the Evangelical Church-state, upon which they have been hitherto established; But be like that welldisposed, but Persecuted Non-Conformist, who was noted for fometimes thus expressing the sum of the matter: I am for what GOD has commanded, and only for what HE bas commanded; And for Loyalty to CHRIST as the KING of the Church; and Zeal for the Second Commandment. Those PRINCIPLES are so Noble, and fo Generous, and fo Rational, and have the Goffel and the most primitive of the Christian Antiquity so evidently on their fide, and are so evidently Calculated for the Interests of PIETY and LIBERTY; that they will be the perpetual Beauty and Safety of the Churches that are walking in them. We have no cause to be Ashamed of them ! No, Let those be ashamed who without a cause do Transgreß against them, or Depart from them.

A lete Historian has related the Sorrow & Horror that fome Deferters have died withal, and fuch as while they lived never could publickly Read the Common prayer without fuch a Trembling that they could hardly hold the Book in their hands. Whatever may be faid of those that have had another Education, it may be wondred if fuch as have been educated in our Churches pes manded which they are built upon, be not left unto what may testify, That GOD is not well pleased with them. Of you, my Brethren, we are perswaded, that you will not be led away, nor fall from your own stedsastines; But that you will be of the same Judgment, with that great Man, Oliver Bowles, who, after the most eminent Persons in the Church of England, had unsue cessfully taken unwearied pains to draw him over to them; when he lay a dying, upon being asked, What he disliked in Conformity, replyed, The WHOLE of it. This is the perswasion, wherein 'tis hoped, you will be so stedsfast, that no Temptation will be able to seduce you from it. Tho' you may prophesy in Sackcloth, you will rejoice in the Dignity of being owned by your Glorious LORD among His Faithful Witnesses.

If in your thus fulfilling of your Ministry, you meet with heavy Discouragements, by grievous Defrauda-tions from Ungrateful People, you will apprehend yourselves but under a Trial of your Love to your SA-VIOUR, and of your Faith in Him for fulfilling the Sixth Chapter of Matthew unto you; And when Patience has had its perfect work, the GOD of patience will be the GOD of Consolation; and having been so Tried, your Behaviour will be found unto Praise and Honour and Glory, at the appearing of JESUS CHRIST; When in the Holy City, the Book of Remembrance will be opened, and He will publish all the Services & Sufferings of the Men whom the King of Heaven will delight then to Honour, according to the Delight which they now took to Honour Him; and affign unto them a Crown of Righteoufnes. Thus Dispos'd, Thus Engag'd, if it should be your Portion to Die near the Age of a WALDRON, it will be with the Hope, & Peace, of such a Righteous One in your Death: And you will not complain, that you too foon Enter into your Mafters Joy.

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Accept these Thoughts, of One who the has been more than Forty-seven Years, (indeed weakly enough) at Work in the Assemblies of Zion, yet subcribes himfelf, he are manifest you gove to medi

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Your Brother and Servant,

LORD enong His Taidha, Winder

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King of Heaven will delegate then to Howir, recording to the Delight which they new read to Messyr Han grand affen unto them a Cours of Electropheck Thus Offices 3. Thus I'm ag d, if it though be vour Portion to Die near

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An Happy Departure.

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BOSTON, Sept. 17. 1727.

then fanding there, could not live to fee the Kituil Ar-

wind of This take of It. Aud The Ind The fair, it in a wonderful x . It. . XI. Aud he had the Sight,

They Spake of His DECEASE

UR Glorious REDEEMER is after some Sort, this Day doing That for us, which He did for His Three Favourites, whom He carried up into the Holy Mountain; where He made known unto them His Power and His Coming, and made them the Eye-witnesses of His Majesty.

Tis disputed, where the Mountain stands, that was the Seat of this Glorious Transaction; and whether it was Table or no. But I can tell, where we are, when we are admitted as we are, this Day, to be partakers with Peter and James and John, in their Felicity. Among the Removes of the Erratic Church in the Wilderness, we find one of their Stations to be at, HOR-HAGIDGAD; which fignifies, A Mountain of Felicity. Where are we now, but in A Mountain of Felicity. Where are we now, but in A Mountain of Felicity: Or, Shall we say, Monne SHAPHER? That is to say, A Mount of Delight? And say, Tis good to be bere,

Having faid unto His Disciples, There are some standing here, that shall not taste of Death, till they see the Son of Man coming in His Kingdom: The Thing was marvellously fulfilled. The Kingdom assigned unto the Son of

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Man in the Visions and Prophecies of Daniel, has Two States, It has first the State of a Little Stane, They that faw the Afcention of the Rifen JESUS. which was within less than a Year after This, and the Gifts then dispensed by Him for the Propagation of His Kingdom, then faw Him coming in His Kingdom. They that were then franding there, did actually fee it. It must anon have the State of a Great Mountain. This will be when the Son of Man comes in the Clouds of Heaven, at and for the Deftruction of the Roman Empire. in the Final and Papal Form of it. They who were then standing there, could not live to see the Actual Arrival of This: But yet, even some of These also saw it in a wondrous Exhibition of it; They had the Sight, in a Transfiguration of our Bleffed JESUS, upon a cere tain Mountain, where His Face shone as the Sun, and His Raiment was white as the Light: And behold, There appeared Moses, and Elias talking with Him.

This will be the Condition of Things, at His Coming in Hu Kingdom. Here was first, one who Died, and was Raifed from the Dead. And then, Here was one, who never Died, but with a Change passed upon him. was cought up unto the Lord. Thus, at the Appearing, and in the Kingdom, of our LORD; There will be those whom He will Raife from the Dead, and fetch away to join His descending Retinue, and so bring them with Him. Thefe will be made equal to the Angels, and be the Inhabitants of the New Heavens, and be forever with the Lord in the Holy City. There will also be those who being found alive, shall neder dy, but be with a mighty Change wrought upon them! Caught up to meet the Lord. and be faved from the general Conflagration, and afterwards Inhabit the New Easth, in a Deathles and Sinles, possession of a World that shall have no Curse upon it. and Circumstances which the LXV Chapter of Isaiab has described unto us. of The Man Minging on Men

ouly fulfilled. The Rangdow alingued unto the Sen of

This Exhibition of our Lord Coming in His Kingdom, the fight whereof had been promifed, was after Six days granted unto some that were then standing there, in this Transfiguration of our SAVIOUR. An Intimation, that After Six grand Periods, answering to the Six days of the Creation, there would come the grand Sabbatifm. wherein what had been thus exhibited shall be all acany more facility electrom the Bead, Indeedbefilgmos

In this Representation of the Kingdom, we have two Glarified Sains appearing in their Bodies, and conferring with our SAVIOUR. As for Elias, we know, he had his Body by a Translation preserved and secured unto him (as Enoch had his) above nine hundred & thirty Years before. But there is among us Mortals, as well as once among the Angels, a Diffute about the Body of Mofes. We are certain, that Mofes was dead. But it is now Certain, that he was, when and how we know nor, Raifed from the Dead. Maimonides the Jew. agrees with the Talmud, for This; and our Capellus thinks they fetched their Opinion of the Talmud from the History of the Goffel now before us. Nay, Philo, who lived about, or before, the Time that our Goffel was written, had Broad Hints, that the Body of Moles was then come to be like the Body of Elias. But then, the Difficulty will be. How to reconcile This, to what we read, Col. I. 18. He is the First-born from the dead. For this, What if it should be taken in an Active Sense? As when we read of our SAVIOUR, He is the First-born of every Creature. it may be read, He is the first Producer of every Creature: [And when He is called. The Beginning of the Greation. the meaning is, He gave Beginning to the Creation : So. when we read, He the First-born from the dead, or, of fuch as Rife from the Dead. But, I wave That, and think it enough to fay, The First-born, is as much as to fay, The Heir, The Lord, or, He that has the Dominion. Our SAVIOUR is, The First born of the Rifen. from the dead; inalmuch as they all belong to Him; 78 (1 W

He has the Dominion over them. Well, But what that! we fay, to what we read, I. Cor. XV. 20. He is become the First fruits of them that slept? Why, [waving the Philology of those, who under the Greek word, The Commander, or, The General:] The First-fruits were they which gave the Affurance of a following Harveft: Now, the Refurrection of Mofes gave no affurance, that any more should Rife from the Dead. Indeed, This one Extraordinary Exception, had it been known, as it was not, in the Church of GOD, could be no prejudice to the Affertion, That the Raifed from the dead follow the Bleffed JESUS; any more than it is a contradiction to that Affertion, It is appointed unto Men once to dy, that there has been an Extraordinary Exception of Two that never dyed. It is enough, that the Refurrection of our SAVIOUR, is the only one, which has given Affurance of His People Rifing after Him. "He' Rofe as the Head of that Myftical Body, whereof we are the Members. He now fays to us, To because I hive, that you shall also live.

Let us now draw near, to hear the Conference now carried on between these Glorified Ones: Wherein, truly, Syrs, we are not far from the Kingdom of GOD.

What would one have given to have heard the Holy and Sublime Conference between Moses and Auton, when they were walking up to the Mountain, where one of

them was to Expire immediately of and frid the bill

What would one have given, to have heard the Sublime and Holy Conference beween Eliae and Elisha, when they were waiting for the Fiery Chariot wherein one of them was presently to have his Rapture into the high Mountain of GOD!

Behold, we are admitted this Day to an Enjoyment, fornewhat Analogous to fuch a priviledge ; year

to fomewhat Superiour to it! wit or daugno and aids

When we see Moses and Elias, in Glory, Talking with our SAVIOUR on the Holy Mountain, we cannot but wish to know something, if it might be known, of

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what passed in this Glorious Conversation : The metter of the Conference, Oh! might me draw near, and liften and hearken to it, and carry away fomething of it! The Holy Spirit gave no Direction unto His Evangelist Matthew, to Report any Thing spoken in this Heavenly Interview. And if on fuch a Silence we might be allow'd a Liberty for Comecture, it would very probably be no miftake for us, to suppose, That the Glorified Servants of GOD now paid their Homage unto our SAVIOUR, and own'd Him as the Author and the Giver of all the Glory, in which they now appeared. Yea, why may we not suppose, That they acknowledged our SAVIOUR, as having done for them, all those Glorious Things, which were done for them, and by them, while they were yet here below in the Days of their Pilgrimage.

Might not MOSES well fay; O my SAVIOUR, Thou art He who didft with fo much Good Will show thy felf unto me in the Burning Bush that was not confumed, and make me the leader of thy chofen People! Might he not well fay, O my SAVI-OUR, Thou art He, who did by my Hand, work wonders in Pharaobs Court, and in the Land of Ham. and bring thy People out of their grievous Bondage! And when the Nobles of Ifrael then faw GOD, thou wast the GOD whom they saw. Might he not well O my SAVIOUR, Thou are He, who didft call me up into the flaming Mountain, and fuffain me Twice Forty Days fasting there, and show me thy Statutes and Judgments; and it was thy Voice, which by the Ministration of Angels, did publish thy Law from thence, with the found of an awful Trumpet ! Might he not well fay; O my SAVIOUR, Thou art He who didft feed with Manna the People under my Conduct in the Wilderneß. and cause the Water of the Rock to follow them. It was thy Cloud, that heltered them in the Day, and comforted them in

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the Night. It was Thou, who didft enable me with Patience to Suffer their Manners, and who didft Suppress and punish the Rage of their Murmurs against me. And it was in thy Arms, that I fell afleep, at

the laft!

Might not ELIAS well fay; O my SAVIOUR, Thou are He, who didft Employ me, to Reform thy Apostatized People, and to turn the Disobedient unto the Wisdom of the Just: and send Fire down from Heaven, upon them that would have hurt me; and by my Hand cut off a Generation of Idolaters! Might he not well fay; 'O'my SAVIOUR, Thou art He, who didft make use of me in working of amazing Miracles; It was thou who didft multiply the Widows Meal and Oyl; It was thou who didft Raife the Dead Child upon my praying over it. Might he not well fay; Omy SAVIOUR, Thou are He who didft, sive me power to hut Heaven and open it, for the coming of Rain upon the Earth; O Thou, who haft all, power in Heaven and Earth. It was thou who didft. fend thy Ravens to feed me; yea, and fend thy Angels to Releeve me, to Direct me, to Strengthen me! Might he not well fay; O my SAVIOUR, It was, thy Chariot that at last fetched me away from a World wherein I was weary of my Life. It was thy order for it, that procured my Translation into thy Paradife.

And certainly, They might both of them very well fay; O our Dear SAVIOUR, The Glory wherein, we now appear to Thee, is what Thou haft procured for us. We had never feen this Glory, if our Faith in Thee, and thy Grace to us, had not brought us un-

But, Behold; While we are gueffing what might, bave paffed in the Glorious Conversation, between our Transfigured SAVIOUR, and His glorified Servants, as we might have done, if we had enjoy'd no further

Account of it, than what the Gospel of Matthew has given us; the Evangelift Luke is permitted by the Holy Spirit, more particularly to gratify us, and edify us, with a certain Account of one very Illustrious Article. which their Discourse did insist upon. Consulting that Evangelist, we find They spake of His Decease, which He should accomplish at Ferusalem. And accordingly, after Thu, we find our SAVIOUR inculcating this matter upon His Disciples more than ever, That the Son of Man should be betray'd into the Hands of Men, and be killed, but on the Third Day Rife from the Dead. This, This, was the Illustrious Article they talked of Moles and Elias long'd for the time, when their SAVIOUR should Ascend into their Heavenly Regions, and sit upon the Throne of His Glory there. But they now give one another to understand That He must first of all Dy a cruel Death, and Rife from the Dead. There is a Remarkable Term used here, to express the Death of our SAVIOUR, which I foresee some occasion anon to touch upon. The Thing we have now to do, is to entertain some DOCTRINES, which present themfelves, as the Angels did of old unto the Patriarchs, for fome entertainment with us.

The First Observation.

At and by Death, we Depart from this World, and from all our Temporal Circumstances in the World.

The Death of our SAVIOUR, is here described by a word, that signifies, A Departure. And on the Day when He Died, He spoke of Himself as departing into Paradise. Death is called, Josh. XXIII. 14. A going the way of all the Earth. But this is a going away from the Face of the Earth; a Departure into another World-One desirous to Dy, says, Phil. I. 23. I desire to Depart. A Man that is Dead, is one that is gone. He is gone to

is gone where that word is fulfill'd upon him; Job VII.

10. He shall return no more to bu House, neither shall his place know him any more. And that word; Job XX. 9.

The Eye which saw him, shall see him no more, neither shall

bis place any more behold bim.

First, The Team to which, the Dead make their Departure; This is An Inwisible World. Our Departure at and by our Death is into an Hades. Our Death is our disappearance from among the living. Yea, The union between our Badies and our Spirits, being dissolved by our Death, 'tis two several ways, that they make their Departure: Those two ways, Eccl. XII. 7. Then |hall the Dust return to the Earth as it was, and the Spirit shall return unto GOD who gave it. Our Bodies; these Depart into the Pit of Corruption: They are Buried, and Covered from the fight of the Survivers; They moulder into Dust and Albes. Our Spirits; these Depart, either into a Garden of GOD, where the Souls of the Righteous have their Mansions; or into a Prison, where they bave Chains of Darkneß upon them, with a Fearful Expestation of a fiery Indignation to devour them.

Secondly; The Term from which the Dead make their Departure; This is, This Visible World, and all that is in the World. Such a Departure it is, as what we are told of; Eccl. IX. 6. The Dead have not any more a portion forever, in any thing that is done under the Sun. More

particularly,

First. In our Dying we depart from all the Appearance which we once made in this World. So we read, Jam. IV 14. What is your Life? It is even a Vapour that appeareth for a little time, and then vanishes away. Our Dying, what is it, but our Evanition; Our ceasing to appear among the living? Whatever we have appeared, and wherever we have appeared, when we are Dead, we are so departed, that we appear such and there no more. What is become of the Gloud, when the Wind

has dispersed it? What is become of the Snow, when the Heat has consumed it? It is departed: It appears no more. The Spirit of GOD has painted out our Mortality to us by those lively Metaphors. And there is yet another Figure, by which He has made our departure yet more sensible unto us. 'Tis that; The Wind passet over the Flowre and it is gone; and the place thereof shall know it no more.

Secondly. In our Dying we depart from the Employments, to which we did in this World, apply ourselves. The Employments, which here took up very much of our time, our Death is a departure from them. When a Man dies, all the Business of this World, is over with him-We read, Eccl. IX. 10. There is no work in the Grave, whither thou goeft. If a Man had his Work, in the Field, by dring he departs from it, and the Clads of the Valley cover bim. If his Work lay in the Store boufe, by Dying he departs from it, and when he dies, he carries nothing away. If his Work lay in the Shop, he now departs from it; and his Goods flow away in the day of bu Death. If his Work lay in the Ship, he now departs from he is washed over-board, and the roaring Billows of Death swallow him up. And if the Man had come and gone to the place of the Holy, be is now Buried; He is departed from the Assemblies of Zion, and goes no more with the multitude unto the House of God.

Thirdly: In our Dying we depart from the Enjoyments,

Thirdly. In our Dying we depart from the Enjoyments, with which we did in this World comfort ourselves. The Enjoyments with which our Flesh was here gratified, our Death is a departure from them. When a Man Dies, he has done with all the Relishables of this World: He goes, as we read, Job. X. 21, 22 To the land of Darkues, and the shadow of Death; and where the Light is as Darkness. If a Man's Relatives gave light unto him, in Dying he departs from them; he leaves his Widow and his Orphans; others that were once his Comforters, are now Mourners, because he is gone from them.

If

If he had the Light of GOD thining on and in his Tabernacle, in Dying he departs from his Table to the Grave where Death feeds upon him; from his Lodging, to the Cheft where a Death-shroud is made his covering. If he had Wealth to yield some light unto him; in Dying he departs from it; and it is certain, be can carry nothing away with him. If he had the light of Honour putting a Luftre upon him, in Dying he departs from it; it is put out in Obscure darkneß, and his Honour is laid in the Dust. They that most wallowed in sensual pleasures, and had the Delights of the largest Empires, when their Breath goes forth, now they are departed from them; All that can be said, is, Remember, That in thy life-time, thou didst Receive thy Good Things. A Word whereof one of the greatest Men in the World, above a Thousand Years ago, declared, He always trembled at the Reading of it!

And now, Let us make a due Improvement of this

Admonition.

First. Are we shortly to depart from this World? Examine yourselves, O all ye People every one of you, serioufly, follicitoufly, impartially examine yourselves, Have I yet made Ready for my departure? A wife Man could fay, 2. Tim. IV. 6. I am now ready to be Offered, and the time of my departure is at band. We are not only fure, that we shall one day depart out of this World, but. we may also say, The time of my departure is at band: It won't be long before we depart; Nay, we cannot fay, How foon. He was an old Man, who could fay, I know not the day of my Death. But the young may fay fo too. Hearken to me; You that are as it were but just come into the World, may be called immediately, and the first of any, to depart out of the World. Well, but now, my Friends, can you fay, I am ready to offer my felf unto the Call of God? Oh! Retire and Think; I am shortly to depart, But am I in such Terms with Hea-ven, that I shall depart in safety, Rejoicing in the Hope of going to the Glory of God; Think, Whither, Ob! whither

am I making my departure? Am I departing into the Rest that remains for the People of God? Or, Am I departing into a devouring Fire, into Eternal Burnings? Make these the Thoughts of this Evening; I say, This Evening,—because thou knowest not, O Dying Man, but This Night thy Soul may be required of thee. But leave them not, until you seel a Quickening Efficacy of them.

Secondly. Are we shortly to depart from this World? Let us difatch as fast as we can, what we are to do before we depart. This was the use, long ago made of it! Eccl. IX. 10. Do with thy Might what the Hand finds to do, for there is no work in the Grave, whither thou art going. Souls, What have you to do, before your departure? Oh! That this Question were duly pondered with you; What have I yet left undone, that (hould be done, and that I shall wish to have done, before my departure out of this World? Having discovered it, Now set about the doing of it, with all the Concern, all the Vigour, all the Dispatch imaginable. Oh! Delay not; Linger not. The Hour of your departure may freedily, yea, suddenly come upon you: And then it will be too late for you to do, what you should not have neglected the doing of-All too late!

Thirdly. Are we shortly to depart out of this World? Let us look upon every thing of this World, with the weaned Heart of one departing from it. It was the Cry made unto the People of GOD, in a Land wherein they promised a Rest unto themselves; Mic. II. 10. Depart; For this is not your Rest. Every thing, of this World, wherein we may flatter ourselves with hopes of Satisfaction, so calls upon us, Man, thou art anon to depart from hence; No Satisfaction is here to be looked for. Christian, Dy daily; Maintain the sentiments of a dying Man, concerning all the Objects, which thou dost in this World converse withal. Cast upon all these Objects, the Eye of a dying Man, and of one that is going from them. Look upon thy desirable things, and say,

My dear Creature, I am quickly to depart from thee! Depart out of this World, by dropping of thy Eager Paffinous for it before the Angel of Death come to fetch thee out of it. Let this Meditation, kill the ftrength of thy Appetites, for all things here below. If thou dost not so pursue and obtain a Mortification upon the Lust of the Flesh, the Lust of the Eye, and the Pride of Life, thy saithful SAVIOUR will bring thee to it, with Killing dispensations of His Providence. Oh! Be most Alive, in thy Affections, to a CHRIST, and the things that are Above where He is. This will by and by make thy deather.

parture eafy to thee.

Fourthly. We are shortly to depart out of this World; My Brethren, Let us make fure of a glorious departure. Such a Bleffedness there is to be had, as, A glorious departure. You will have a glorious departure out of this World, if your last Moments are sweetened, with the Electing, the Redeeming, the Pardoning Love of GOD brought home unto your Souls; A joyful assurance of your Espousal unto your SAVIOUR; A Triumph over the Sting and Fear of Death, with a Joy unspeakable and full of Glory. You will have a glorious departure, if the Angels of your SAVIOUR become your convoy, and accompany you in your passing thro' the Valley of the shadow of Death: The Morning Stars then Singing tofor your Arrival. You will have a glorious departure, if you are favourably entertained with your SAVIOUR. and are presented faultleß before the presence of His Glory with exceeding Joy; and have the Garments of light upon you, with that welcome from Him, Shine, O Soul; Thy light is come; the Glory of the Lord is risen upon thee! Now, cis nothing but a fincere Warchful, Fruitful PIETY; yea, nothing but a Life and Course of it, that will make fure of fuch a glorious departure for you. Oh! That you would come into it!

And now, I call to mind, that I told you, There is 2 Remarkable Term here used for the Death of out SAVI-OUR, which deserves to have a Notice taken of it. The Remarkable Term, which we render, His Decenfe. or, Departure, is in the Original, His EXODUS. It is a manifest Allusion unto the glorious departure of Ifrael out of Egypt. And some think, there was That the Ascent of our SAVIOUR into the Heavens after His Resurrection. may be included in this EXODUS of our SAVIOUR. Beleever, Make fure of having an Interest in thy SAVIOUR; make fure of having the Image of thy SAVIOUR; Then thy departure out of this World at and by thy Death, will be like the glorious departure of Israel ont of Egypt. Thy departure will be with the Songs of GOD in thy Mouth; In the departure, there will not only be a going out, but also a going up; and a passing over to be Planted in the Mountain of the place, which GOD has made for Him and His to dwell in, and the Sanctuary which His Hands bave Eftablished. It will be a departure from grievous Troubles into a flate, where thou shalt fee GOD, and have Him feeding of thee with the Food of Angels. At thy departure, thou mayft Sing at this rate; The Levinthan which fought to devour me, shall now have no more to do with me. I am escaped from the Mouth of the Crocodile. Satan, I am going, where thou canft not come. The Lufts, which held me in a cruel Servirude, have now loft their power over me. I am forever delivered from those worse than Egyptian Taskmafters. My Sins are all pardoned; the cry of them is now flopped; the Dogs cannot wag a Tongue against me. I am hastening where I shall see the Glory of the Lord. I shall anon be in the pleafant Land. A Land flowing with Milk and Honey, were but an bowling Wilderness, in comparision of That, which I, am now bound upto. 'Twil be a Land, where I shall have all Tears wiped from my Eyes, and I shall be forever

Let me dy the Death of the Righteous ones that have it;

and let my last end be like Theirs.

A very ancient and froward Rhetor long ago wrote, A Praise of Death; But he setch'd it from a Rhetoricating Enumeration of the Earthly Calamities undergone by Men which they dy; and Pliny soolishly enough copies after him. We have not so learned CHRIST; But we have learned from HIM, to welcome our Death, and even Praise the Dead on the account of the Heavenly Fecities, of the Everlasting Habitations, which when we dy, we shall be receiv'd into.

The Second Observation.

Death is to be thought on before it comes; And the Apprehension of our Death is to be kept alive, when things go never so well with us in our life.

Behold this matter exemplified in our SAVIOUR. The Death of our SAVIOUR was as yet feven or eight Months off; And yet His Death is now a main thing that His Holy Mind is working on. Our SAVIOUR was now in the highest splender that could be wish'd for, with such waiting on Him, as better could not be asked for; And yet His Death is the main thing which He is now treated with.

Come then, let these two Lessons of PIETY, find

a Reception with us.

First. O dying Man, Before thy Death do come upon thee, it should be often, often, thought upon. Of some very foolish ones we read; Amos. VI. 2. They put far away the evil day. It is a very profane Speech, of them, who so speak of a thing which they have never thought of at all, I thought no more of it, than of my dying day. A Death little thought on, will be a Death poorly prepared for, sadly prepared for. Before the arrival of

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our Death, we must make a Provision for it, by Repent ing of all that has been amiss in our life, and by embracing and obeying the only SAVIOUR, who has the Words of Eternal Life. All the Prayers, all the Cares, all the Pains of the longest life, are little enough, to make provision for the Death, in which all is to terminate. When we are lying on a Death bed, and have the dimness of the anguish of Death upon us, this is not the feason to provide for it. No; It must be Aforeband provided for. Death must be Familiarized, that so it may be Facilitated. It is a thing to be often, often, thought upon ; What Reflections will be most uneasy in a dying Hour? And now, avoid every thing that will afford a cause for such Reflections. It is a thing to be often, often, thought upon; What Affurances will be mof Supporting in a dying Hour? And now perform every thing that will furnish with such Assurances. Oh! Think often on Death, before it comes, that fo you may be found fit for it when it comes.

Secondly; When we are never fo well accommoda? ted, in our Life, in the midft of our most glorious Accommodations, we are fill, to be apprehensive of our Death approaching. Whatever Mountain we are got upon, dream not, I shall never be moved from the strong Mountain. Remember, O Man living in bigb circum-Rances; Death will fetch thee down. It is wholefome Advice: Eccl. XI. 8. If a Man live many days, and Rejoice in them all, yet let bim remember the days of darknes. Whatever Glory we may in this life be raifed unto, in the midst of it, let thy Death be thought upon; Think, This Glory won't cause the bitter Cup of Death to pass from me: So, when the ancient Conquerors made their Triumphal Entries, there was an Officer that rode behind them in their Chariot, and as the People made their Acclamations, this Officer still rounded them in the Ear with such an Advice; Remember theu art for all this a dring Man! This Contemplation will Regulate and Moderate:

Moderate, our carriage under the good things bestow'd upon us. This Contemplation will take off our Hearts from inordinate Regards unto all things here below. This Contemplation will help us to pass the time of our sojourning here in the fear of GOD: The mixing of this Water with our Wine will keep us from Intexications. If we forget our Death, we shall forget our Duty. Yea, They who forget that they are to dy, will forget God. And what will they do, when Death shall tear them to pieces, and there shall be none to deliver them!

The Third Observation.

The Death of a fuffering SAVIOUR, is to be considered in all the Glory that we are brought unto.

Mofes and Elias appearing in Glory unto our SAVI-OUR. His Death is now spoken of. But could the Saints possibly speak of it, without owning that they owed all their Glory to it! It is true, The Death of our SAVIOUR was not yet accomplished at Ferusalem. However, it had its Influence upon all the good, that had been done for the Children of GOD, before His Crucifixion, before His Incarnation. There was a Covenant of Redemption made between GOD the Father and GOD the SON, in which the Death of our SAVIOUR was confented to, and resolved on; And it was in the virtue of this Covenant, that good things were allowed unto the People of GOD, as purchased by the Death of our SAVIOUR, long before it was actually accomplished. Moses and Elias, could not but say unto our SAVIOUR; Lord, Unto the Death which thou art going to accomplish at Jerusalem, we are endebted for all the Glory. that we are now made partakers of.

Well then; That we may come into an Harmony with the glorified Saints of GOD, let us now also consider the Death of our SAVIQUE, and the sufferings

which

which he accomplished at Jerusalem, as the Price of all the glorious things, that are to be done for us. Whatever Glory is conferred upon us, our Doxology upon it, must be that; Worthy is the Lamb that has been slain, to receive all the Glory!

More particularly,

First. The Glory of the Heavenly places; We are to consider the Death of our SAVIOUR, as that which brings us to it. It is the Death of our SAVIOUR, that brings us to life Everlasting. We are taught; Heb. X. 19. We enter into the most Holy place, by the Blood of FE-SUS. Our Sin hath shut the Gates of the Heavens upon us. The Death of our SAVIOUR, being the Sacrifice for our Sin, the Gates are fet open for us. It makes us Righteons, and the order is given, Open the Gates, that the Righteom Nation may enter in. The Death of our SAAIOUR is that which Reconciles us to GOD, by making an Expiation for our Offences. Upon this Reconciliation, there is a way made for our coming to be, where He will be our GOD, and will dwell with us, and in us, forever. Our dear SAVIOUR was a Man of Sorrows and acquainted with Griefs. 'Tis this that has bought for us, Fulness of Joy, and Pleasures forevermore. Our dear SAVIOUR was despised and rejected of Men. 'Tis this that has bought for us the Glory, and Honour, and Immortality, of a Crown that fadeth not away. Our dear SAVIOUR Emptied Himself of every things was Cut off and had nothing. This Exinanition and Humiliation of His, bought for us unfearchable Riches, and brings us to Inherit all Things. When we come into our Glory, we shall fall down at the Feet of our SAVI-OUR, and fay, O my dear SAVIOUR, 'Tu thy dying for me, that has brought me unto this! We never shall come to Glory, without this confession.

Secondly. The Spiritual Blessings, which bring us to the Glory of the Heavenly places; the Death of our SA-VIOUR is to be considered, as that which brings them

to us. 'Tis in the Blood of our SAVIOUR, that all Spiritual Blessings do swim down unto us. Thus we find: 1. Pet. I. 19. Redeemed with the precious Blood of CHRIST. How do we attain to the Pardon of our Sinand get from under that Guilt, that would keep the Bars of the Pit about us forever? 'Tis the Death of a dear SAVIOVR, on the account Whereof We are pardoned; The Blood of the Son of God which eleanfes from all Sin. How do We find a cure for the Distempers of our Minds, which render us as uncapable as unworthy of being admitted into the Holy City! 'Tis the Death of a dear SAVIOUR, that cures What is out of order in us. His Blood is the Balfam from Whence We have an Healed Soul. What is it that fetches us out of the Ruines, Whereinto We are fallen, and raises us up into living Temples of GOD? A dear SAVIOUR is the Temple of GOD: His Death brings us into that life, Wherein GOD will make us His Eternal Habitation. Such Spiritual Bleffings have a Glory in them. O our dear SAVIOUR : Thy Death must have the Glory of them.

Finally. And Why should not the Death of our SA-VIOUR be confidered, as the Price of all our Temporal Bleffings too? The Sons of Lahan will call fuch things. their Glory. Be they fo, if they can be fo! But We have by our Sins forfeited all our Temporal Bleffings. If the Iustice of Heaven take not the Forfeiture, of this also let the Death of a dear SAVIOUR have the Glory. In our Comfortable Houses, think, My dear SAVIOUR bad not a place where to lay His Head; and therefore I have this Dwelling-place. At our Comfortable Tables, think, My dear SAVIOUR Suffered Hunger, and bad Vinegar dash'd with Gall given Him when He was thirfty: and therefore have I this Food convenient for me. Under our Comfortable Garments, think, My dear SAVIOUR bad His Garments taken from Him; and therefore have I my double Cloatbing. All the Riches that We possess for GOD, as Well as from Him, 'cis the Poverty of our SAVIOUR that

that may have the Glory of purchasing it for us. In all our Glory, Oh! Let us thus Glory in the Lord.

The Fourth Observation.

When we are in the Glory of the Heavenly World, the Croß, the Croß, will then be spoken of.

Our Transfigured SAVIOUR, with His Glorified Prophets about Him; What is it that We find him speaking of? The Sufferings which He was to accomplish on the Cross, are the things now spoken of. The Cross, twas the Talk of the Holy Mountain!

When our SAVIOUR has brought us up to all the Glory of His Holy Mountain, verily, the Cross, the Cross, by Which He brings us thither, Will then and there be

spoken of.

More particularly.

First. In the Glory of the Heavenly World, we shall Remember, the Croß of our SAVIOUR, as having been the Ransome of our Souls and What has brought us to all our Glory. We shall ascribe it, unto What our SAVIOUR suffered at Jerusalem, that we are brought into the New Jerusalem. The Redeemed of the Lord, shining in all their Glory, will fall down before the Lamb of God, With their Harps in their Hands, and their Golden Vials sull of Odours, and Sing that New Song; Rev. V. 9. Thou wast slain, and bust Redeemed us to God by thy Blood. The united Voice of the Gloristed is; O our dear SAVIOUR, Thy Croß, Thy Croß, has brought us to all our Glory.

But then, Secondly; In the Glory of the Heavenly World, We shall doubtless look back on the Cross, which our SAVIOUR would have to be the thing appointed for us, and adore His Wisdom and Goodness, which would in that way makes us the Vessels of Mercy, prepared unto Glory. Our SAVIOUR with whom it

was fo, will with us have it fo, that the Croß must be the Way to the Crown; and, Act. XIV. 22. We must thro' much Tribulation enter into the Kingdom of God. And now, having finished well and got up to the Inheritance of the Saints in light; Shall we not look back upon the Crof, which did indeed life us up unto our Glory? "Tis true, We shall not look back upon the Croß we once endured, with any Renewal of our Grief. No, Now the former things will be paffed away. Now thou shalt forget thy Mifery, and Remember it no otherwise than as Waters that pass away. But, O Child of GOD, Thou thalt look back on thy Groß, with a Rapturous Admiration at the Wildom and Goodness of thy SAVIOUR, in appointing of it. Thou wilt look back and fay, O my dear SAVIOUR, Now I fee thou didft mean unto Good. all the Evil that was done unto me. I could not well have been without any one of the Afflictions, which thou didft once lay upon me. Thou wilt look back, and fay; What? Were the Sufferings of the former time, only to ripen me for the Incomparable Glory, which is now Reveled! What ? Were my light Afflictions, which are but for a moment, only to work thu far more exceeding and Eternal Weight of Glomy! What? Was there Need for me to be in Heavine B. that this Praise and Honour and Glory might come out of it! O wonderful! Ob! Why was I no more patient in Tribulation! O the Wisdom, O the Goodness of my SAVIOUR. So wilt thou Sing among the Priefts of GOD with His Harps in their Hands, when thou art brought out of great Tribulation. Why, why should not such be now aforehand thy Songs here in the House of thy Pilgrimage!

These Contemplations, must now terminate in some Instructive Remarks on a Decease, which is this Day, the matter of our Sorrow, yea, of a general and a very uncommon Sorrow: The Decease of one, of whom, tho he were pleased always to account, and sweetly to approve, himself a SON unto me, (as be-

ing above Thirty four Years younger) and, A dear Soo he was, and earneftly to be Remembred; yet I must also take up a Lamentation in those words, I am distressed for thee, my Brother, very pleasant bast thou been unto me.

Truly, There are some things, which after bis Del cease are to be Remembred of him; He is one of the Objects well worthy to be comprehended in that Exbortation, Remember them, follow their Faith, considering

the End of their Couversation, shall have being

'Tis well known, That He was Honourably Defeended, of a Family that makes a Figure in our Ifrael. His Education agreeable to his Extraction, was Honourable, was Religious, was Liberal, and, anon, Academical. A Gentlemanly Temper and Carriage was hence derived into him; and much of the GENTLE.

MAN feen in his whole Behaviour.

His Worthy and Aged PARENTS, are yet surviving; Tho' it will be well, if the Death of such a SON, do not with a Sorrow that works Death, hasten Theirs, and (as the Patriarch express'd his Grief at the loss of such a SON) bring down their Gray-Hairs with Sorrow to the Grave. Such a SON, of whom they had so much cause to say, The same shall comfort us; What can prevent their being utterly Inconsolable upon his Extinction, but their having the Sole and Grand Comforter that should releeve their Souls not far from them, on such a sad occasion!

What I have yet faid of him, is the leaft that is to

be faid, ___ Majora Canamus!

His Consciencious, and Conspicuous PIETY was that which above all things adorned him, and advanced him. It may truly be said, He shone in, The Beauties of Holiness. He was indeed an Instance of Early PIETY, and the SPIRIT of GOD began to move him at temes, before he had got out of his Childhood. It might be said of him, While he was yet Toung, he began to seek after GOD. Yea, It might be said, When he was a Child,

the Love of GOD was in him. The first Essay of the Devotions wherein he took up the Religion of the Closet. was a little Remarkable. He pray'd for bu Father and Mother, before be bad ever in earnest pray'd for himself. When he was a very little Child, his Father and Mother going down the River in a small Vessel, a very fudden and mighty Storm arose, wherein the Family and Neighbourhood were terrified with a Fear of their being utterly loft. Under the Terror hereof, the diftreffed Child retired, and lifted up his Prayer and his Cry unto GOD, for the preservation of his Father and Mother; and be was beard in that be fear'd. Under the Conviction of his Duty thus begun upon him, he went on afterwards to pray for bimfelf. And when he came in his further Adolescence to sojourn at the Colledge, he was one who not only Affifted, but also Revived a SOCIETY of Scholars, that held their private and weekly Meetings, for the Services of Religion.

If he were ever in hazard of exceeding in any thing, it was in Innocent and Social Freedoms, and the obliging Pleasantries of a Friend that loveth at all times. But having an Opportunity by my Familiarity and Intimacy with him to observe it, it was a thing as Comfortable as very Observable to me, That I could plainly perceive him to grow in PIETY; and Purity, and Gravity: yea, so to improve in Real and Vital PIETY, that he began to mount up, as with the Wings of Eagles, in the more sublime Flights of dwelling in GOD, and

living by the Faith of the SON of God:

Among the other displays of it, his Hatred and Horror of SIN, was what fingularly affected me; yea, I thought, I selt, it gave profitable Stimulations to me.

A brave Courage in Rebuking of Sin, and in appearing against every thing, which threatened any Damage to the cause of PIETY, was what would well become a Champion, in the cause of GOD and of his People. He balked nothing, in declaring what He took to be the

the Counsel of God. He was afraid of no Man ? When he received the Charge of this Flook more than five Years ago, (and was the last that was Ordanned by a Venerable Hand, which you have in Everlageing Remembrance,) he foon gave laudable Teffimonies of his Fidelity to the Interests of PIETY; and of his deferving to be reckoned among the precious Gifts of our Ascended SAVIOUR to His Churches in these IIluminated Colonies. Anon, a Goncern to do good, was discerned by his observers more notably to enliven him and actuate him. And, particularly, when he went a Journey, he would ask Prayer and Advice, That whereever be came, be might serve the best Interests. The First Principles of NEW-ENGLAND, were by Principles. The Faith and Order of the Goffel professed in these Churches; The pure and undefiled Religion of the Second Commandment; The Scriptural purity of Worship. which was the declared Aim of these Plantations; The true Congregational Church-Discipline, as described in the RATIO DISCIPLINE, whereof he was one of the Publishers; These lay near his Heart; But at the same time, a principal concern for that serious and folid and substantial PIETY, whereto all is to be subordinate and subservient, and a Generous and Catholic Defire to have the Terms of Salvation the only Terms of Communion: What a vigorous concern was there THEREFORE in him to have our Golledge (which yet forever indifferently Instructs and Rewards all Scholars of whatever different Perswasions in Christianity among ns) not laid waste or devoured by such as with no good Intention would break down the Hedges thereof, but fee it flourishing in all Encouragements of PIETY, and Industry, and Sobriety, and Erudicion; These things belong to the Character of this valuable Person, One of thy desirable Young Men, O NEW-ENGLAND. And his Brethren, the Pastors, whom our glorious LORD has of larrer Years bestowed upon the Churches of BOSTON, with whom this Brother lived in the most Endearing Amity; THESE have all of them so much of the same Character, that, O CITY highly favoured of the Lord, thou canst not be too Thankful for such inestimable Blessings. The whole COUNTREY will feel the sweet Influences, of more than seven Stars, that

Irradiate its Metropolis.

In the time of his Health, he had [what the Men of Thought justly bring among the Arguments to prove, The Immortality of the Soul,] a strong and strange PRÆSAGE of an Early Death; And when his Virtuous Confort, under languishments wherein her life was much despaired of, express'd unto him her Wishes about the Orphans, he yet in his perfect Health, plainly told her, That she would be the Person, whom they would be left withal.

So præmature a Death! Mourn, O ye Fir-trees, for the Cedar is fallen. Before he was quite (tho' near) arrived unto the Age of John the Baptist, he must be found ripe for Heaven, and at the Age of Thirty, be gathered for it! With some whom God loves it must be so.

Arrested with a mortal Fever, in the time of his Illness, for some while he signified, his being willing to
have lived somewhat longer, that he might a little surther answer the design of living. But he did it, with
so prosound a Resignation to the Will of God, as I could
not without some delight see Exercised and Exemplished. He told me, He hoped, he was entirely dead, and

bad now left in bim no Will of bis own.

He took this Opportunity, most vehemently to Charge those about him, which he judged the Charge most proper to be given to; That they would immediately prepare for Death, by an effectual Flight unto their SA-WIOUR. An excellent Servant of GOD, expired with those words in his Mouth, An Interest in a CHRIST is worth ten Thousand Worlds: worth ten Thousand Worlds! Of the same Importance were the words, which went

as Arrows of a might, Man, [O! may they in the Effects, prove so!] from this vigilant Servant of GOD, as his Expiration was coming on. He spoke of an awful ETERNITY, in Terms that could not but strike an Awe, into every Heart, that was not Harder than the Northern Iron and the Steel. He set before them, the Folly and Madness of Delays; His word was INOW of Never! And he potently inculcated, NOW is the Accepted Time, NOW is the day of Salvation. It was not long before we found him, not only Resigning to the Will of God, but also Triumphing over the Sting and Few of Death.

It was a just speech of Cassindorus, Quis mortem Temporalem metuat, cai Eterna vita promittitur? Why should any Man be assaid of Temporal Death, who has Eternal Life ensured unto him? Our Friend, who now sleepeth had so! One that was to him, (and all of us) as the Golden Wedge of Opbir, saying to him, —— And if you get to Heaven, and come to taste the inestable Enjoyments of it, a little before you have run thro' the ordinary Course of Nature, where will be the Damage of it? He cheerfully and swered, None at all! And then expressed his Assurance of going into, Fulness of Joy, and Pleasures forever

Visiting him the Night before he died, I found him fo spent, that he could hardly speak: but I asked him, Can't you, Don't you, Rejoice in the Hope of the Glory of God? He replied, first, more faintly; I do! I do! I do! I do! But then, at once listing up his Voice with his Hands, he with a very loud Acclamation cried out, I Rejoice; I Rejoice! Yea, I do it with a Joy unspeakable, and full of Glory! And when I said upon it, What can we defire more! he more softly answered, I have faid enough. He spoke very little after this; But what little he did speak, show'd the great Consolations of God continuing with him to the last.— He died Nobly; and in it he gave a Noble Demonstration of what our Ebristian

Christian Religion will bring unto, if it be lived up unto. So to dr, is indeed no Dying: 'Tis but flying away, with the Wings of the Morning, into that PARADISE of GOD, where - O our great REDEEMER, Thou wilt hew Wonders to the Dead. But, when, when wilt

thou come unto us!

The FLOCK whereto this departed Servant of GOD belonged, are greatly to be commended for the Respects, which they paid unto him, in many other ways, as well as in the Times of Prayer, which while he lay Sick they let apart for him; with the Affiftence of fered by all the United Ministers of the Town, by Kneeking more than once at the Door of Heaven, if possibly, to Extert the Mercy of his Recovery ; And I am willing it should every where be told for a Memorial of them.

And now, may they have a Full Remard given them from the God of Brael! Very particularly, in his bestowing a Taker after His own Heart upon them. And, Oh! That in their pursuit of this Bleffing, they may not Fall out by the way! But be kindly affected one to another; with Brotherly lowe, in Honour preferring one another: Never forgetting that Evangelical Maxim and Leffon, All

of you be subject one to another.

And in the mean time; shall we not see dead Abel. ver heaking? Syrs, Let not the Sermons and Counfils and Warnings which you have had from a Faithful Pafter in his Life, be buried with him ar his Death. Remember how you have received and beard; and very particularly, the Excitations to FAMILY-RELIGION Among the Inculcations whereof, you have not forgotten the part he had in the Eleven Lediures, wherewith the Voice of the Lard cried unto the City upon it

If any of you are not yet brought home unto GOD, beleech you to consider, Whether your Unfruitfulness under he Ministry might not bave a share in provoking Henrier to bereave you of in? Yes, Consider, Whether our Unfauntfulness may not provoke the Holy One to pass that Sentence Sentence upon you. Never let any good Fruit he found upon them.

And let me mind you of This. Besides and Aster all his other Sermons, which you have had in, yea, and from, his Life, you have now one in his Death; His Death is a loud Sermon unto you, upon that solemn Text Deccl. IX. 10. Do with thy might what thy Hand finds to do. And it cries more audibly and awfully than the roaring of a Lion; 'O People of all Ages, and O Young People in particular, Prepare for Death! Prepare for Death! Get into good terms with Heaven, and put not off that Process of Repentance, which is the one thing that is Needful for it.

If Ministers may Dy in their Youth, certainly other People may do so too. O! That the Living would lay this to Heart; And Remember their Creators in the days of their Youth, and let Him hear them faying to Him, Thou art my Father, and my Saviour, and the Guide of my Youth. You know, that your Paftor, whose Decease we have foken of, had a fingular follicitude for, and a fingular fatisfaction in, the animating of Early Piety. A Religious SOCIETY of Toung Men under his Infpection, and fingularly dear unto him, are some of the living Witnesses to This; and may they in the Remembrance of his Instructions be very lasting ones. Children, let there be foy in Heaven over you, upon that Repentance in you, which would have been upon Earth, if he had seen it, an Unutterable Joy unto your Pastor, who is now gone to Heaven.

And unto all People in every Class, it will be no mistake in me, to say, That the glorious Frames wherein this Bird of Paradise, took Wing for a better World, were a pungent Sermon upon another Text; Even That, Psal. XXXVII. 37. Mark the perfect Man, and behold the Upright; for the End of that Man u peace. Let such

fuch a Sermon, and a glorious Death so worth all the laborious PIETY of the longest Life, awaken us to tread in the Imitable steps of such a Man. Yea, who among us is there, that will not Wish, Let me Dy the Death of such a Righteons Man, and let my last End, be like His!

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